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June 2000

Decision Record and Finding of No Significant Impact for the Pioneer Pipe Line Expansion Project, Sinclair, Wyoming, to Croydon, Utah

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Rock Springs Field Office
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2800
WYW147659
WY-040-EA00-057

June 30, 2000

Dear Reader:

This Decision Record and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the proposed Pioneer Pipe Line Expansion Project from Sinclair, Wyoming to Croydon, Utah, is furnished for your information. The decision on this project was based upon the analysis in the Environmental Assessment (EA), public concerns and comments, and other multiple-use resource objectives or programs that apply to the project.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) appreciates the individuals; organizations; and federal, state, and local governments who participated in the EA process. Your involvement enhances the integrity of the EA and the public land manager's ability to make an informed decision.

Sincerely,

John S McKee

John S. McKee
Rock Springs Field Office
Field Manager

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
PIONEER PIPE LINE EXPANSION PROJECT
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Based on my review of the analysis in the Pioneer Pipe Line Expansion Project Environmental Assessment (EA), I have determined that the Proposed Action is in conformance with the approved land use plans and will not have any significant impacts on the human environment. Therefore, an environmental impact statement is not required. Further explanation of the finding is provided below.

The EA shows that adverse impacts to surface ownership/land use and grazing; livestock management; socioeconomics/environmental justice; cultural resources; paleontology; soils/watersheds; water resources; air quality/noise; vegetation/riparian areas; wildlife and fisheries; threatened, endangered, candidate, and special status species; wild horses; visual resources; and from the use of hazardous materials would all be minor, short term, necessary and due impacts. Potentially substantial positive economic impacts could result for the companies, and local, state, and federal governments.

The Great Divide Resource Management Plan (RMP), the Kemmerer RMP, and the Green River RMP all provide for the use of these public lands for pipelines such as this. The Proposed Action would be in conformance with these land use plans, and no amendments to the RMPs would be necessary to implement the Proposed Action.

John S McKee

Rock Springs Field Manager

6/30/2000

Date

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DECISION RECORD FOR
PIONEER PIPE LINE EXPANSION PROJECT
SINCLAIR, WYOMING, TO CROYDON, UTAH
EA NUMBER WY-040-EA00-057

SUMMARY OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

Pioneer Pipe Line Company (PPLC) proposes to replace its existing 8-inch pipeline by constructing a new 12-inch diameter buried petroleum products (e.g., gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel) pipeline, generally parallel to the 8-inch pipeline, from the Sinclair Refinery in Sinclair, Wyoming, to an existing block valve near Croydon, Utah. The proposed pipeline would be approximately 262 miles long (230 miles in Wyoming and 32 miles in Utah) and would traverse portions of Carbon, Sweetwater, and Uinta Counties in Wyoming and Summit, Rich, and Morgan Counties in Utah. The pipeline would cross approximately 86 miles of Bureau of Land Management (BLM)-administered land (all in Wyoming); less than 1 mile of Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)-administered land (in Utah); 4 miles of state land (all in Wyoming); and 172 miles of private land (in Wyoming and Utah).

A 90-ft wide temporary construction right-of-way (ROW) and a 50-ft wide permanent (30-year) operating ROW would be required, and much of the disturbance from the proposed project would occur on reclaimed areas previously disturbed for the existing PPLC 8-inch line and other authorized ROWs.

DECISION

It is the decision of the BLM Rock Springs Field Manager to approve the Operator's proposal as defined below. Approval allows for the authorization of necessary permits and ROWs on public lands administered by the BLM to implement this project.

Approval is conditioned upon and subject to the following requirements.

- PPLC will implement the applicant-committed resource protection measures described in Section 2.1.7 of the EA, as well as the mitigation identified in Sections 4.1.1.4--Geologic Hazards/Minerals; 4.1.2.4--Paleontological Resources; 4.1.3.4--Soils; 4.1.4.4--Surface Water; 4.3.4--Land Use; and 4.4.4–Cultural Resources of the EA and in Appendix A of this Decision Record. In addition, the alternative route for trona mine avoidance is now the proposed pipeline route and is the route authorized by this decision (see Appendix B of this Decision Record).

- The BLM Rock Springs Field Manager or designee is the Authorized Officer (AO) for this project. Mitigation and monitoring measures may be modified by the AO as necessary to further minimize impacts. The BLM may require additional field studies or documentation to ensure that reclamation and other resource protection goals are met.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION

Two alternatives (Proposed Action and No Action) were considered and analyzed in detail.

Proposed Action. The proposed development involves constructing a new 12-inch diameter buried petroleum products (e.g., gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel) pipeline generally parallel to the 8-inch pipeline from the Sinclair Refinery in Sinclair, Wyoming, to an existing block valve near Croydon, Utah.

In the April 2000 EA, one 13-mile reroute was considered to minimize conflicts with existing trona mines between the Black's Fork River and the Granger exit of Interstate 80 (I-80). This alternative was further refined based on comments received during EA reviews and the 13-mile reroute is now the proposed route.

No Action. The No Action alternative (i.e., the project would not be constructed) also was analyzed in detail. Under this alternative, there would be no change to current land and resource uses.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT NOT RECEIVING FURTHER ANALYSIS

Alternative pipeline routes were considered, but the Proposed Action route was determined optimal because it would parallel existing ROWs for most of its length and avoid most areas with sensitive resources, thereby minimizing environmental impacts.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS/RATIONALE FOR DECISION

The decision to approve PPLC's proposed development is based on the following factors: 1) consistency with land use and resource management plans; 2) relevant resource and economic considerations; 3) agency statutory requirements; 4) the application of measures to avoid or minimize environmental harm; 5) finding of no significant impact; and 6) public comments.

Consistency with Land Use and Resource Management Plans. The decision to approve PPLC's proposal is in conformance with the overall planning direction for the area. The Green River RMP states that "public lands will be made available throughout the planning area for rights-of-way, permits, and leases. The planning area, with the exception of defined exclusion and avoidance areas, will be open to the consideration of granting rights-of-way. An avoidance area for major utility lines will be located along I-80 between Point of Rocks and Green River." The proposed pipeline was rerouted around the avoidance zone from Point of Rocks to Rock Springs where the pipeline needs to tie into an existing distribution system for the Rock Springs/Green River area. The Kemmerer and Great Divide RMPs state that ROWs such as this one will be issued.

Relevant Resource and Economic Considerations. Environmental impacts identified in the EA are all minor and are deemed acceptable. The economic benefit of allowing the project is important, especially to the proponents and residents in the Salt Lake City area.

Agency Statutory Requirements. All pertinent statutory requirements applicable to this proposal were considered. These include consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regarding threatened and endangered species; consultation with the Corps of Engineers; and coordination with the State of Wyoming and the State of Utah regarding wildlife and environmental quality.

Measures to Avoid or Minimize Environmental Harm. The adoption of the mitigation measures identified in the EA and contained in this Decision Record represent practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm.

Finding of No Significant Impact. As discussed in the EA, the direct and indirect incremental change to the environment introduced by implementation of the project on the affected resources are minor, due, and necessary impacts. The adverse impacts have been mitigated such that the net change in cumulative impacts introduced by the project--in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions--are expected to be insignificant. The EA concludes that the Proposed Action will not result in impacts that exceed the significance criteria defined for each resource. With the mitigation measures described in the EA and contained in this Decision Record the Proposed Action will not have any significant impacts on the human environment; therefore, an environmental impact statement is not required.

Public Comments. Fifteen comment letters were received on the EA during the 30-day comment period that ended May 30, 2000. Comments were received from: Chris Cannon, 3rd District, Utah; Overland Petroleum; Blackett Oil Company (two letters); Top Stop Convenience Stores; Barrick Goldstrike; Maverick Country Stores, Inc.; Bredero Price Company; Fleischli Oil Co., Inc.; FMC Corporation; State of Wyoming Office of Federal Land Policy; Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD); Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources; Wyoming State Geological Survey; and Williams Pipe Line Company. Their summarized comments and BLM's responses are included in Appendix C.

Six comment letters were received after the comment period ended. Three of these letters (Senator Michael Enzi, Petroleum Association of Wyoming, and Geneva Steel) expressed support for the project. A letter from Ronald W. Crouch expressed concerns about impacts in the Lost Creek area in Utah. The BOR also had a few clarifications they wanted made in the EA. Biodiversity Associates/Friends of the Bow was concerned about impacts on sage grouse, topographic features, groundwater, and rare plant species.

The decision to approve PPLC's proposal takes into account important management considerations, federal agency missions, and the public's need for energy. The decision balances these considerations with the degree of adverse impact to the natural and physical environment. The development effort will help meet public needs for energy while at the same time allowing humans to coexist with nature in a way that allows the least degree of irreversible, irretrievable commitment of resources. The long-term productivity of the area would neither be lost nor substantially reduced as a result of approving PPLC's proposal.

COMPLIANCE AND MONITORING

PPLC and the BLM will provide qualified representatives on the ground during and following construction to validate construction, reclamation, other approved design, and compliance commensurate with the provisions of this Decision Record. PPLC will be required to conduct monitoring of the project in cooperation with BLM. PPLC will monitor reclamation to ensure that revegetation meets accepted standards. Appropriate remedial action will be taken by PPLC in the event unacceptable impacts are identified.

APPEAL

This decision may be appealed to the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA), Office of the Secretary, in accordance with the regulations contained in 43 *Code of Federal Regulations* (C.F.R.) Part 4 and Form 1842-1. If an appeal is taken, the Notice of Appeal must be filed in this office (at the address shown below) within 30 days from the receipt of this decision. The appellant has the burden of showing that the decision appealed from is in error.

If you wish to file a petition pursuant to regulation 43 C.F.R. 4.21 (58 *Federal Register* 4939, January 19, 1993), 43 C.F.R. 2804.1, or 43 C.F.R. 2884.1 for a stay of the effectiveness of this decision during the time that your appeal is being reviewed by the IBLA, the petition for a stay must accompany your Notice of Appeal. A petition for stay is required to show sufficient justification based on the standards listed below. Copies of the Notice of Appeal and petition for a stay must also be submitted to each party named in this decision and to the IBLA and to the appropriate Office of the Solicitor (see 43 C.F.R. 4.413) at the same time the original documents are filed with this office. If you request a stay, you have the burden of proof to demonstrate that a stay should be granted.

INFORMATION ON TAKING APPEALS TO THE INTERIOR BOARD OF LAND APPEALS (Taken From Form 1842-1)

DO NOT APPEAL UNLESS

1. This decision is adverse to you.

AND

2. You believe it is incorrect.

IF YOU APPEAL, THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURES MUST BE FOLLOWED

1. NOTICE OF APPEAL

Within 30 days, file a Notice of Appeal in the office which issued this decision (see 43 C.F.R. §§ 4.411 and 4.413). You may state your reasons for appealing, if you desire.

2. WHERE TO FILE NOTICE OF APPEAL

Field Manager
Rock Springs Field Office
280 Highway 191 North
Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901

SOLICITOR ALSO COPY TO

Office of the Regional Solicitor
Rocky Mountain Region
755 Parfet Street, Suite 151
Lakewood, Colorado 80215

3. STATEMENT OF REASONS

Within 30 days after filing the Notice of Appeal, file a complete statement of the reasons why you are appealing. This must be filed with the U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Board of Land Appeals, 4015 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Virginia 22203 (see 43 C.F.R. § 4.412 and 4.413). If you fully stated your reasons for appealing when filing the Notice of Appeal, no additional statement is necessary.

SOLICITOR ALSO COPY TO

Office of the Regional Solicitor
Rocky Mountain Region
755 Parfet Street, Suite 151
Lakewood, Colorado 80215

4. ADVERSE PARTIES

Within 15 days after each document is filed, each adverse party named in the decision and the Regional Solicitor or Field Solicitor having jurisdiction over the state in which the appeal arose must be served with a copy of: (a) the Notice of Appeal, (b) the Statement of Reasons, and (c) any other documents filed (see 43 C.F.R. § 4.413). Service will be made upon the Associate Solicitor, Division of Energy and Resources, Washington D.C. 20240, instead of the Field or Regional Solicitor, when appeals are taken from decisions of the Director (WO-100).

5.	PROOF OF SERVICE	Within 15 days after any document is served on an adverse party, file proof of that service with the U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Board of Land Appeals, 4015 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Virginia 22203. This may consist of a certified or registered mail "Return Receipt Card" signed by the adverse party (see 43 C.F.R. § 4.401(c)(2)).

UNLESS THESE PROCEDURES ARE FOLLOWED, YOUR APPEAL WILL BE SUBJECT TO DISMISSAL (SEE 43 C.F.R. § 4.402). BE CERTAIN THAT ALL COMMUNICATIONS ARE IDENTIFIED BY THE SERIAL NUMBER OF THE CASE BEING APPEALED (WYW-147659).

SUBPART 1821.2--OFFICE HOURS; TIME AND PLACE FOR FILING

Sec. 1821.2-1 Office Hours of State Office.

(a) State offices and the Washington office of the BLM are open to the public for the filing of documents and inspection of records during the hours specified in this paragraph on Monday through Friday of each week, with the exception of those days where the office may be closed because of a national holiday or Presidential or other administrative order. The hours during which the state offices and the Washington office are open to the public for inspection of records are from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., standard time or daylight saving time, whichever is in effect at the city in which each office is located.

Sec. 1821.2-2

(d) Any document required or permitted to be filed under the regulations of this chapter, which is received in the state office or the Washington office, either in the mail or by personal delivery when the office is not open to the public, shall be deemed to be filed as of the day and hour the office opens to the public.

(e) Any document required by law, regulation, or decision to be filed within a stated period, the last day of which falls on a day the state office or the Washington office is officially closed, shall be deemed to be timely filed if it is received in the appropriate office on the next day the office is open to the public.

Standards for Obtaining a Stay

Except as otherwise provided by law or other pertinent regulation, a petition for a stay of a decision pending appeal shall show sufficient justification based on the following standards.

1. The relative harm to the parties if the stay is granted or denied.

2. The likelihood of the appellant's success on the merits.

3. The likelihood of immediate and irreparable harm if the stay is not granted.

4. Whether the public interest favors granting the stay.

SIGNATURE

John S McKee 6/30/2000

John S. McKee, Rock Springs Field Manager Date

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APPENDIX A:

ACCEPTED MITIGATING MEASURES FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
WY-040-EA00-057

4.1.1.4 Geologic Hazards/Mining

To avoid the potential for significant impacts to and/or from trona mining, PPLC will construct the proposed pipeline using the route shown on Map 3.1 in the EA (see Appendix B of this Decision Record).

4.1.2.4 Paleontological Resources

Based on an on-the-ground survey, it has been determined that no additional mitigation is required. In accordance with the Proposed Action, if paleontological resources are uncovered during construction, activities will be suspended within 100 ft of the discovery. The BLM will be contacted and a determination of significance will be made. If necessary, a recovery or avoidance plan will be developed.

4.1.3.4 Soils

Vertical banks along existing drainages that are cut back during construction will be restored to their approximate original contour and stabilized during reclamation.

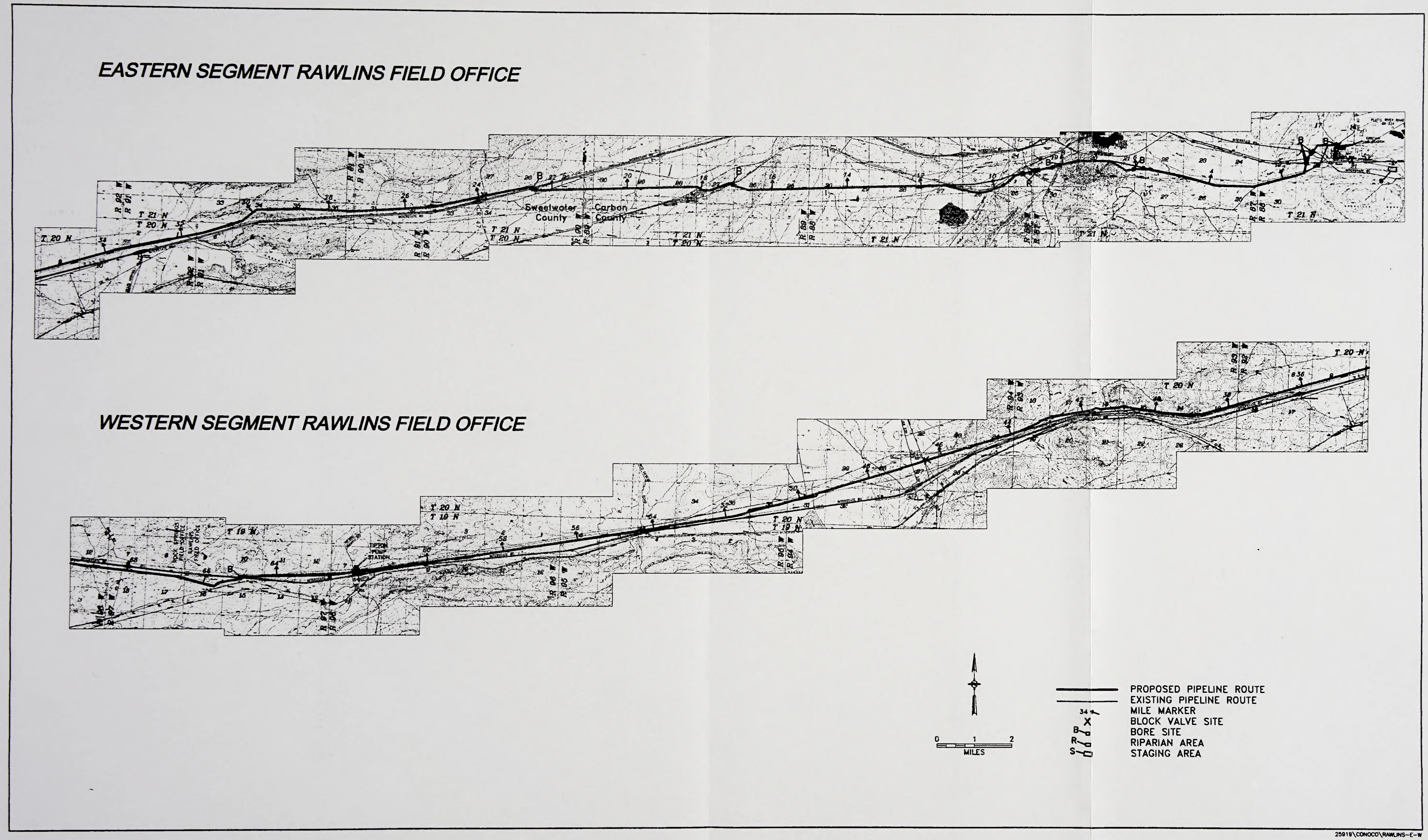
4.1.4.4 Surface Water

Vertical banks along existing drainages that are cut back during construction will be restored to their approximate original contour and stabilized during reclamation.

4.3.4 Land Use

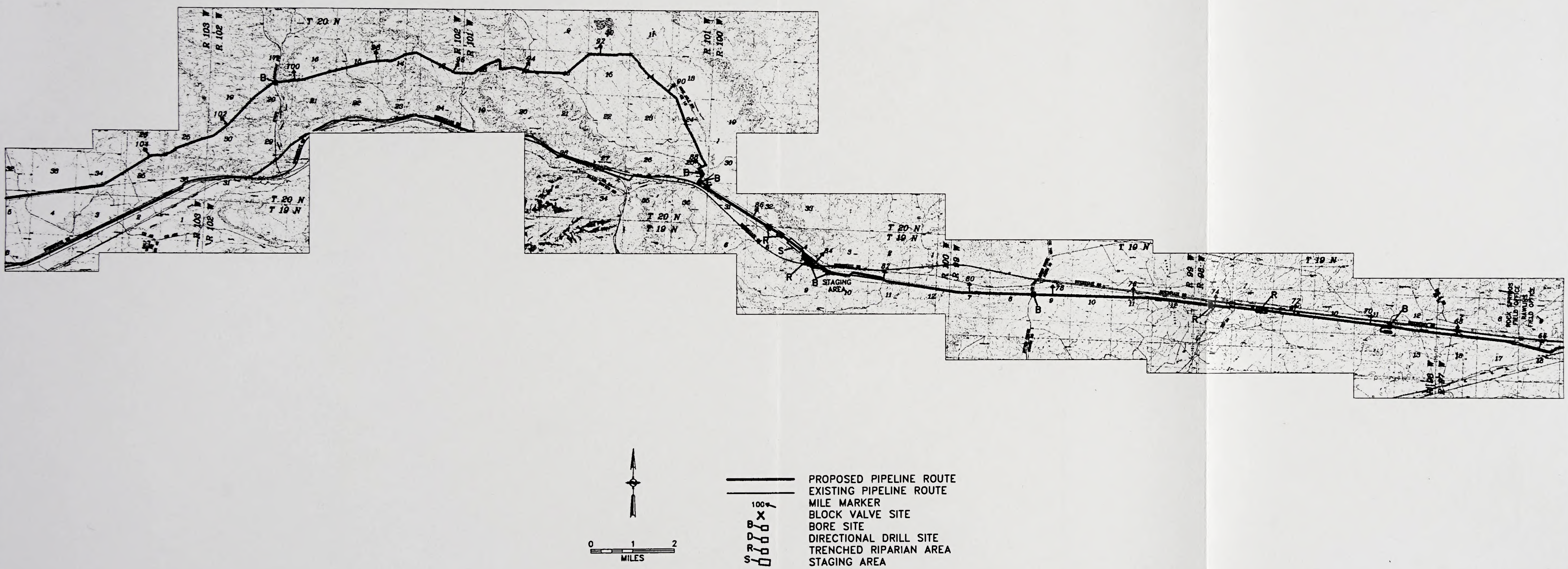
To avoid the potential for significant impacts to and/or from trona mining, PPLC will construct the proposed pipeline using the route shown on Map 3.1 in the EA (see Appendix B of this Decision Record).

Vertical banks along existing drainages that are cut back during construction will be restored to their approximate original contour and stabilized during reclamation.



Map 2.1 Rawlins Field Office Segments, Pioneer Pipe Line Expansion Project, 2000.

EASTERN SEGMENT ROCK SPRINGS FIELD OFFICE



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Map 2.2 Rock Springs Field Office, Eastern Segment, Pioneer Pipe Line Expansion Project, 2000.

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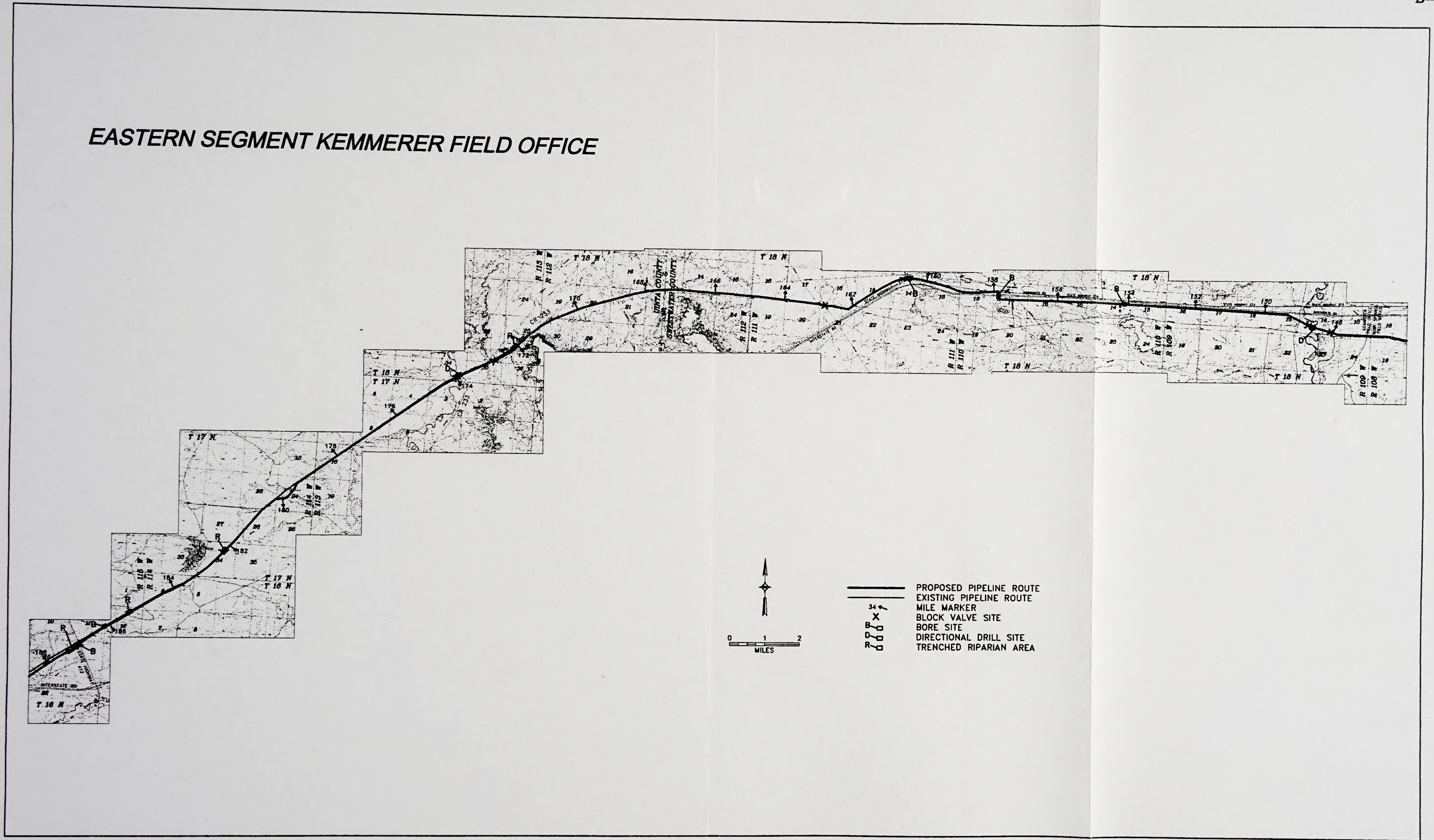

Map 2.4 Kemmerer Field Office, Eastern Segment, Pioneer Pipe Line Expansion Project, 2000.

The attached Appendix C
was inadvertently omitted from your copy of:

Decision Record and Finding of No Significant Impact for the Pioneer Pipe Line Expansion Project, Sinclair, Wyoming, to Croydon, Utah

Please insert Appendix C at the end of your document.
We apologize for any inconvenience this omission may have caused.

APPENDIX C:

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS AND BLM'S RESPONSES TO THE EA FOR THE PIONEER PIPE LINE EXPANSION PROJECT

Fifteen comment letters were received on the EA during the 30-day comment period that ended May 30, 2000. Six comment letters were received after the 30-day comment period. The comments are summarized below (in italics) with BLM's response to each immediately following the comment.

Chris Cannon, 3rd District, Utah; Overland Petroleum; Blackett Oil Company (two letters); Top Stop Convenience Stores; Barrick Goldstrike; Maverick Country Stores, Inc.; Bredero Price Company; Fleischli Oil Co. Inc.; Petroleum Association of Wyoming; Geneva Steel; State of Wyoming Office of Federal Land Policy; and Senator Michael Enzi.

All of these letters expressed support for the project and its economic impacts.

Thank you for your comments.

FMC Corporation

FMC believes that the existing 8-inch pipeline should literally be taken out of service and abandoned.

Thank you for your comment; however, Pioneer Pipe Line Company has not proposed this action (i.e., abandonment). If another use of the line is proposed; another *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA) document that addresses the impacts of the alternate use will be written to address the impacts of such use.

FMC believes future notification of projects should be sent via registered mail.

BLM disagrees due to the increased costs associated with registered mail. Besides the direct mailing to all known interested parties, articles appear in all the local papers informing the public of the project and inviting participation. So, even if a notice fails to reach the "right person" in an organization, the public notice in the local newspapers is deemed sufficient.

FMC Corporation believes that a better route exists which would not be affected by trona mining related subsidence.

BLM agrees and the EA now reflects this alternate routing (see Appendix B, Map 3.1), and this is the route approved in this Decision Record.

FMC Corporation maintains that "first in time, first in right" takes precedence in the situations where pipelines may be affected by its longwall mining. FMC Corporation believes that pipeline *companies that establish pipeline ROWs across FMC's mineral leases, subsequent to the date that FMC acquired the leases, accept liability for pipeline damage resulting from surface subsidence resulting from trona mining on FMC's mineral leases.*

> This issue is outside the scope of this EA, but is one that needs to be addressed by FMC and the owners of the numerous pipelines and other ROWs in the potentially affected by FMC's existing and future operations.

Wyoming Game and Fish Department

WGFD's concerns, which were identified during scoping, were adequately covered in the EA. They had no other terrestrial or aquatic concerns.

> Thank you for your comment.

Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources

A discrepancy in the discussion of three sites that may be adversely affected by construction was noted. On page 81 reference is made to three site numbers that are not all the same as site numbers given on pages 108-110. The discrepancy should be clarified.

> The discrepancy has been clarified in the EA (see Appendix B) and in the cultural reports sent to your office.

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) looks forward to receiving the project reports, the Historic Properties Treatment Plan, and a Memorandum of Agreement regarding this project from the BLM. Additional comments about National Register of Historic Places eligibility and project effects to them will be provided as requested.

> Project reports, Historic Properties Treatment Plan, and Memorandum of Agreement will be sent to SHPO's office for their comments and concurrence prior to allowing construction.

Wyoming State Geological Survey

The new pipeline will allow the Sinclair refinery to market more of its refined products in the Salt Lake City area. Since the old pipeline in Wyoming will be taken out of service, there should be a reduced chance of spills resulting from the proposed pipeline.

> Thank you for your comment.

Williams Pipe Line Company

Pioneer has failed to timely file a plan of development (POD), to accompany the EA consistent with BLM Handbook H-2801-1 concerning ROW applications for pipelines under the Mineral Leasing

Act *(MLA). POD's are required where a proposal involves use, storage, or generation of toxic substances, ID Chap. 1.A.2. As set forth at 2.1.6 of the EA, hazardous and toxic materials may be used, generated, or stored within the Pioneer Pipe Line ROW. Therefore, a POD must be prepared in conjunction with the ROW application. Without the POD, which describes in detail the proposed project and mitigation plans, the EA is inadequate to provide a basis either for informed public comment or for BLM's issuance of a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). The EA states that the POD for the Pioneer Pipe Line Project will not be available for review until May 2000, nearly a month after the publication of the EA/FONSI. Release of the POD after issuance of the EA/FONSI is insufficient to allow public comment and mandates an extension of the comment period for a 30-day period following availability of the POD.*

BLM disagrees that PPLC has failed to timely file a POD. Chapter 1, Purpose and Need, and Chapter 2, The Proposed Action, is an adequate POD for a NEPA analysis of this pipeline project. This point has been clarified in the EA (see Appendix B). Chapter 2, Section 2.1.6, Hazardous Materials, addresses the proposed use and handling of hazardous and toxic materials and is PPLC's POD for the use and handling of hazardous and toxic materials. BLM believes that the description of the Proposed Action is adequate to provide a basis for informed public comment and for issuance of a FONSI. A final POD is being prepared and will be made part of the ROW grant after the issuance of this Decision Record. The EA was unclear regarding the POD being available in May and BLM regrets the confusion caused by the EA. Because BLM believes that the POD was adequately presented in the EA an extension of the comment period is not granted.

Based on Williams' past experience with the Wyoming BLM, Williams is concerned that the Wyoming BLM is applying NEPA requirements in an inconsistent manner to the Pioneer Project. As a matter of fairness, and in the interest of full public participation, Williams requests that the comment period for the EA/FONSI be extended for 30 days following public release of the POD.

The BLM in Wyoming diligently tries to apply NEPA requirements in a consistent manner and is very sensitive to all allegations of inconsistent application of NEPA requirements.. This very same process was used to authorize the Williams Fiber Optic Line, the Bird Canyon Pipeline, IXC's Fiber Optic Line, and ENRON's Fiber Optic Line within the past few years. BLM would appreciate hearing the specific details of how Williams believes NEPA requirements are being applied in an inconsistent manner within the BLM in Wyoming.

Bureau of Reclamation

The EA needs to clarify that the BOR is the contact in Utah for cultural resource issues, not BLM.

This point has been clarified in the EA (see Appendix B).

There is no mention of curation of artifact material or a curation plan for the project. Please state where any collected artifact material generated as a result of the project will be curated.

The EA has been changed to show that in Wyoming artifacts would be curated at the SHPO curation facility at the University of Wyoming in Laramie, Wyoming, whereas in Utah, artifacts would be curated at the Utah State Field House of Natural History State Park in Vernal, Utah.

Ronald W. Crouch

Lost Creek is a rural area of Morgan County that is served by a narrow road with several areas that have limited line-of-sight. The pipeline crosses this road in many places. None of these crossings were addressed in the EA. Morgan County Officials and the School District should have been contacted. It appears that the health, safety, and welfare of the local residents was overlooked entirely.

The Morgan County Planning Commission was sent copies of the scoping notice and EA. In addition, PPLC met with the Morgan County Commissioners in November 1999, to advise them of their plans for construction.

On page 48 of the EA, PPLC committed to the following: "[a]t no time would construction, operations, or maintenance inhibit emergency vehicle passage" and "[t]raffic delays would be minimized. The maximum traffic delay at any location would be 10 minutes or as otherwise directed by the Utah or Wyoming Department of Transportation." Morgan County will require permits before PPLC can cross county roads. Reason would dictate that the county would not issue permits until theissues you have raised have been addressed to the county's satisfaction.

Bald eagles are local residents as well as golden eagles, various hawks, and wild turkeys.

Thank you for the updated information. The EA recognized that bald eagles may forage along the route; however, the Utah Department of Natural Resources and Utah Natural Heritage Program show no known bald eagle nests or roosts within 5 miles of the route.

Lost Creek is a very pristine area, which appears to have been overlooked in the assessment.

It is recognized that the Lost Creek Valley, like other areas, must be respected, and the desire is to leave as small a footprint as possible after construction of the new pipeline is completed. To that end PPLC is attempting to route the new pipeline as close as practical to the existing 8-inch line. However, some landowners have routing preferences that may cause the new line to deviate from the current alignment.

Nothing in the document makes reference to the water quality in Lost Creek. Pipeline crossings of the creek were not even mentioned. Page 41 states that the pipeline will be 500 ft from open water, yet the pipeline parallels Lost Creek within 100 ft in many areas. What precautions are being taken where the pipeline parallels Lost Creek in areas of known flooding and channel changes?

EA Section 2.1.7.8 on pages 38 and 39, details how creek crossings would be handled. Page 41 of the EA, which deals with protection of fisheries states that "construction within 500 ft of open water and 100 ft of intermittent or ephemeral channels would be avoided, where possible." The new pipeline will have sufficient cover to reduce the chances of exposure and possible damage. The pipeline will be buried with a minimum of 3 ft of cover (4 ft at major stream crossings). If necessary, additional weight would be provided to assure that high water events would not "float" the pipeline. Sensitive areas along the route will be avoided, bored, or directionally drilled to reduce impacts.

During the operational phase, aerial patrols will be made every 2 weeks to monitor for pipeline exposures as well as other activities around the pipeline. Should any problems be noted, repair crews will be dispatched to address the problem. If necessary, the pipeline will be shut down or the operating pressure reduced until the condition is corrected.

How could wetland, archaeological studies, and other issues be addressed if the ROW and location of the pipeline are not yet complete?

These studies will be finalized once the exact route of the pipeline has been determined based on negotiations with the private landowners. However, the general impacts will be the same regardless of the exact location of the line. For example, construction in wetlands will be done as described in the environmental analysis and cultural inventories will be conducted and any eligible sites will be avoided or mitigated.

There does not appear to be sufficient water for testing and dust control.

Water sources for both hydrostatic testing as well as dust control have been identified along the entire pipeline route, and adequate water supplies are available for pipeline testing and dust control. Furthermore, The amount stated in the EA is a worst case volume, and it is unlikely this amount would be used. Water from one pipeline test segment may be moved down the line, depending on completion and testing timing, which would notably reduce the amount of water required for testing.

Several times the document states that the pipeline will follow the existing corridor and that the impacts will be minimal, since it was previously disturbed. I would like to point out that the pipeline was installed approximately 50 years ago and the vegetation has grown back. The proposed pipeline may not be in the existing corridor, thereby creating a second utility corridor in Lost Creek and increased environmental damage.

While routing directly next to the existing 8-inch line would have been optimal, PPLC worked with landowners to secure their input on line routing. In most cases, paralleling the existing line is practical. However, congestion in some areas makes installation of another utility difficult. In these cases, alternative routing was selected based on landowner preference. In virtually all of these cases, selected routing parallels other utility corridors such that no new corridors are developed.

Who, what, when, where, and how are farmlands reclaimed? What is to prevent irrigation waters from following the pipeline? How are irrigation waters going to cross trenches? Who is going to protect private property owners and ensure that their lands are reclaimed to existing conditions? How are high groundwater issues going to be addressed? Who will maintain control of livestock in pastures and repair of fences?

When, where, and how private farmlands are reclaimed is an issue that will be resolved between private landowners and PPLC. The issues you have raised are ones that private landowners need to address with PPLC.

Shouldn't the testing of the pipeline from Croydon to North Salt Lake be done prior to the installation of the new line? Does this pose a safety hazard in the future?

An internal survey of the 8-inch line was completed in 1999 and the relatively few indications that might prevent the 8-inch line from carrying the intended pressures will be addressed prior to hydrostatic testing of the 8-inch line during the fourth quarter of 2000. Until such time as the existing 8-inch pipeline is hydrostatically tested, pressures will not be raised above historical levels on this segment of the pipeline.

We have been told in two public meetings that there are no plans for using the abandoned pipeline for other uses. However, in the EA, reference is made in different places that there are already plans for fiber optic lines in the existing casing. Is PPLC anticipating a financial windfall by using the existing pipeline as a fiber optics conduit without compensation to the private and public landowners?

Page 28 of the EA read as follows: "[a]lternative uses (e.g., fiber optics) for the existing 8-inch pipeline **may** be developed, but are not complete at this time." Depending upon the terms of the ROW held by PPLC, it may have the right to use the old pipeline without additional compensation to the private landowner. Each landowner should check the terms and conditions of the existing easement over their property. If the "old" ROW is assigned to another party or used for a different purpose, the U.S. Government would continue to collect annual rental fees for the portions of the line on public land.

Conoco has stated that there are no plans for a terminal in Croydon to distribute the excess capacity by way of trucks. Page 7 of the EA has one statement addressing handling and marketing of the product in Croydon. What are their future plans? How much additional product will there be in Croydon?

There are no plans for a terminal in Croydon. The statement on page 7 referred to a comment received during scoping, that asked the same type of question.

Has BLM been given an analysis of the product shipments to Croydon in a 12-inch line and the amount delivered to Salt Lake in an 8-inch line? Have the volumes been verified by the BLM?

The 8-inch segment of PPLC's pipeline from Croydon to North Salt Lake is capable of handling up to 70,000 barrels per day without additional pumping capacity. The 12-inch line is capable of moving petroleum at daily flow rates in excess of the 70,000 barrels proposed by this expansion. The overall capacity of the pipeline system from Sinclair to North Salt Lake will be limited to 70,000 barrels per day because of the limitation of the 8-inch pipeline.

Are the communities along the Wasatch Front aware that the pressures in the existing line, which is 50 years old, are going to be increased to accommodate the increased product availability? What are the safety implications?

PPLC participates in public education programs and is involved with local emergency planning commissions along its entire route. The pipeline is, and will continue to be, prominently marked along its route, indicating that it is a high-pressure petroleum liquid pipeline. In presentations to county and city officials along the route, information on the expansion project has been communicated to public officials. Local awareness continues to be communicated by PPLC's operating personnel through local emergency planning commissions.

Additional safety concerns are not anticipated since the 8-inch pipeline will be hydrostatically tested to 125% of operating pressures and pressures in the existing pipeline will not be raised above historic levels until testing is complete and all potential problems are rectified.

Biodiversity Associates/Friends of the Bow

The EA suggests that measures will be taken to avoid sage grouse leks in the construction of the pipeline and to avoid predation of the sage grouse from the line markers. In order for these measures to occur, it will be necessary to inventory and map all sage grouse leks along the proposed pipeline route. The EA made no mention of any such inventory. This inventory must be used to determine the exact route of the pipeline before it begins, or many leks could be disrupted. If the current route of the pipeline crosses any of the inventoried leks, then it must be rerouted before the construction begins.

Due to the nature of the project, a pipeline that doesn't require repeated human presence, and the time of construction (July-December), BLM determined that sage grouse lek inventories were not needed. However, the pipeline route was selected to avoid known leks by at least 0.25 mile.

The EA sets up a buffer of 0.5 mile to be protected adjacent to sage grouse leks in the project area. While this buffer is a step in the right direction, it is not adequate to protect these sensitive areas. Sage grouse will abandon a lek for one or more years if there is even the slightest human disturbance. Animal behavioral studies suggest that at least 2 miles of buffer is necessary to avoid significant human disturbance of sage grouse leks.

BLM is unaware of any scientific data that supports your comment. As far as BLM knows there is no scientific data to support any buffer zones where construction will occur outside of the mating and nesting season. BLM would appreciate receiving the documentation that supports your comment. PPLC included a 0.25-mile buffer in its Proposed Action, not a 0.5-mile buffer.

The Red Desert is home to a wide variety of rare plants, some of which are found only there. This unique ecosystem is a national treasure and all necessary steps should be taken to protect it. The EA states that "rare plant communities will be avoided where practical." This is clearly not an adequate protective measure even by BLM standards. Rare plant communities must be avoided in every case even if it means rerouting the pipeline or cancellation of the project. The maps in the EA show that the proposed pipeline route may cross several populations of rare plants inventoried by WYNDD in Uinta and western Sweetwater counties. This mistake must be addressed before the project can begin.

The WYNDD map was consulted and all known locations of sensitive plants are avoided. Surveys are being conducted for sensitive plants along the entire route. If any sensitive plants are found they will be avoided or otherwise mitigated as necesary.

Tables in the EA show that the proposed pipeline will traverse many miles of rare and scenic geologic features. Of particular concern are badlands, rock outcrops, playa lakes, and sand dunes. We are concerned that reclamation would be impossible in areas of badlands and rock outcrops. Regardless of their ranking on the VRM scale, badlands and rock outcrops are beautiful land features that should not be destroyed for the sake of a pipeline. The pipeline should be rerouted in all cases to avoid these areas. The same is true of playa lakes and sand dunes unless adequate reclamation is possible in these areas. While we believe this reclamation may be possible, the EA does not adequately explain the reclamation process for playa lakes and sand dunes.

The pipeline has been routed to avoid most badlands, rock outcrops, and other visually sensitive areas. In no case will the badlands or rock outcrops be destroyed. BLM believes that reclamation of sand dunes and playas is feasible using the reclamation practices contained in the EA, Appendix B, Reclamation Plan (see also, Appendix B of this Decision Record).

The EA states bluntly that, "[g]roundwater will not be affected by the proposed pipeline." This is almost certainly not the case and must be given much more attention before the project may proceed. The proposed pipeline will cross numerous ephemeral, intermittent, and perennial streams and will certainly affect groundwater in many of those areas, especially during its construction. While groundwater is most abundant in these areas, it is possible that recharge areas away from the streams would be affected as well. Most of the area affected by the proposed project is in the desert where groundwater is a precious resource and groundwater systems are extremely delicate. It will require much more study and attention before the proposed project may begin.

A groundwater impact section (see Appendix B of this Decision Record) has been added to the EA to reflect the fact that some groundwater near streams could be impacted.

We urge BLM to find a route which uses only already existing ROWs or already disturbed areas. Otherwise, we can only support the "No Action" Alternative.

> The route follows existing ROWs except where it had to divert from existing disturbances to avoid areas of specific resource concerns, conform with the RMPs, meet with private landowner requirements, or for safety reasons. Approximately 89% of the new line follows existing disturbances (see EA Section 2.1, page 16, second paragraph and Table 2.1).

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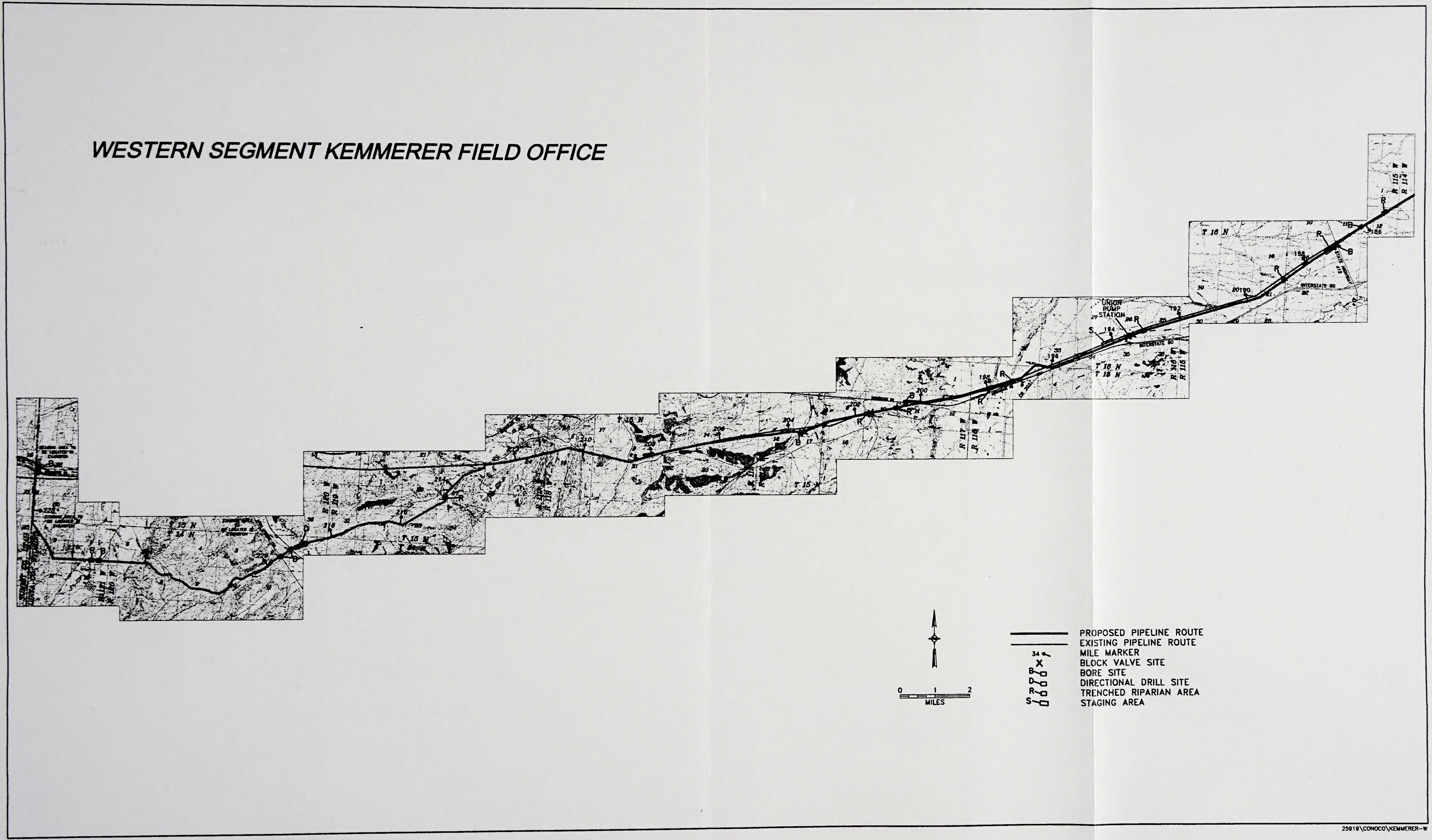
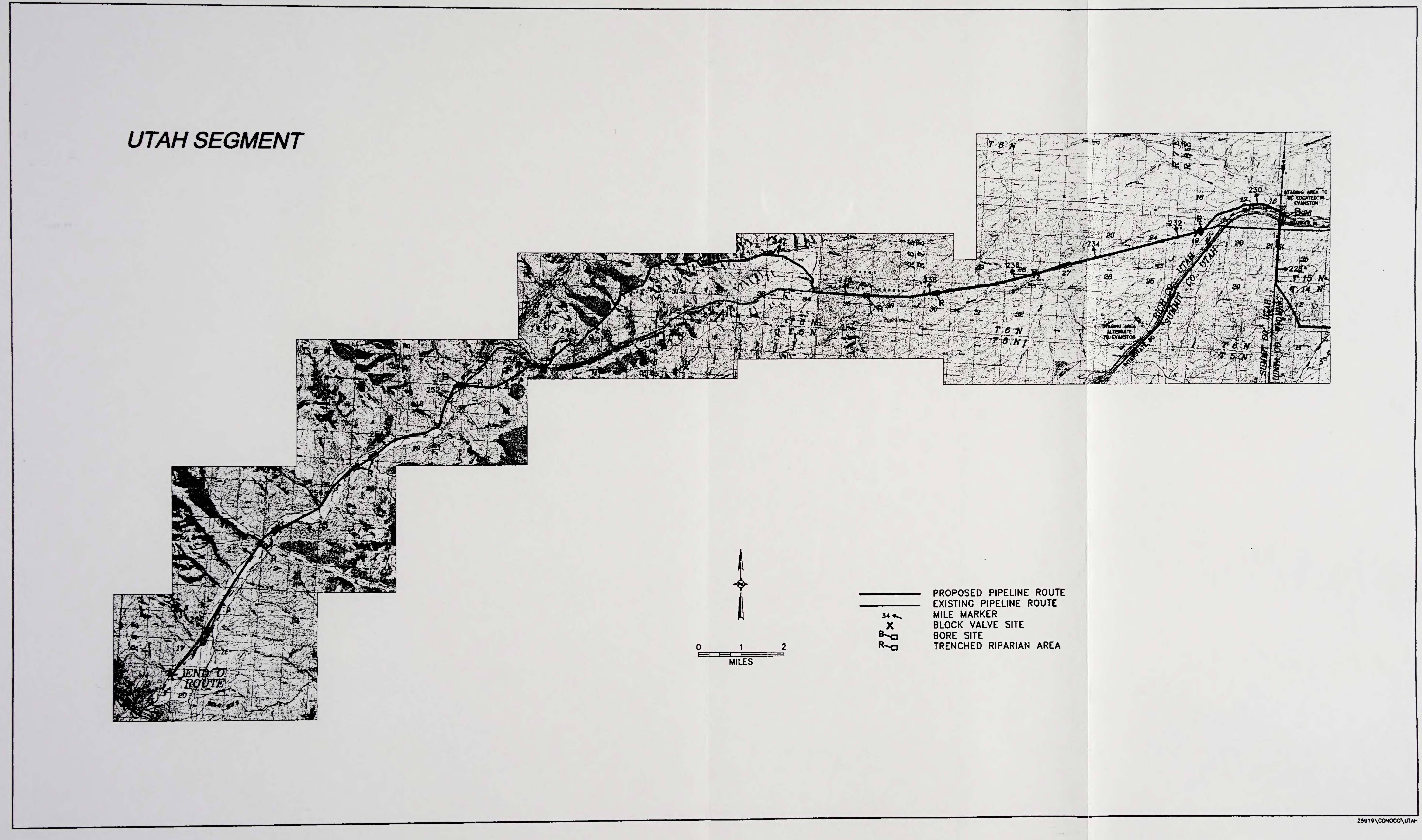


Map 2.5 Kemmerer Field Office, Western Segment, Pioneer Pipe Line Expansion Project, 2000.



Map 2.6 Utah Segment, Pioneer Pipe Line Expansion Project, 2000.

Page 19, paragraph 1, lines 1 and 2. On line 1, delete the words "one at Croydon" and replace "40" with "30"; and on line 2, replace "previously disturbed" with "public and" and delete the words "where practicable."

Page 19, paragraph 2, lines 4-6. After the word "length" delete "; however, in many areas only the approximately 50-ft wide work area would have topsoil removed, and at some locations topsoil may only be removed from spoil stockpile and trench areas".

Page 19, paragraph 3. Replace "5.0 miles" with "10.0 miles".

Page 20, Figure 2.1. Replace Figure 2.1 with the following Figure 2.1 .

Page 22, paragraph 2, lines 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13. On line 3, replace "47" with "54" and replace "five" with "four"; on line 9, replace "157,000" with "142,000" and replace "3.6" with "3.3"; on line10, replace "47" with "54"; on line 11, replace "47,000" with "54,000", replace "five" with "four", and replace "110,000" with "88,000"; on line 11, replace "13,516" with "14,136"; and on line 12, replace "2.6" with "2.7" and replace "28" with "29.2".

Pages 23 and 24, Table 2.2. Replace Table 2.2 with the following Table 2.2.

Page 25, paragraph 2, lines 4, 5, and 6. On lines 4 and 5, replace "to match the surrounding landscape" with "as approved by the BLM" and on line 6, replace "400" with "700".

2.1.2 Operation and Maintenance

2.1.2.1 Pipelines

Page 26, paragraph 3, line 8. After the word "air" insert "at 2-week intervals".

2.1.4 Abandonment

Page 28, paragraph 2, line 3. Replace "(taken out of service)" with "(not used to transport products)".

2.1.6 Hazardous Materials

Page 29, paragraph 3, line 12. Delete the words "for review".

2.1.7.3 Cultural Resources

Page 36, paragraph 2, lines 11 and 12. On line 11, after "responsible" delete "BLM and BOR" and on line 12, after "field office" insert "(BLM in Wyoming or BOR in Utah)".

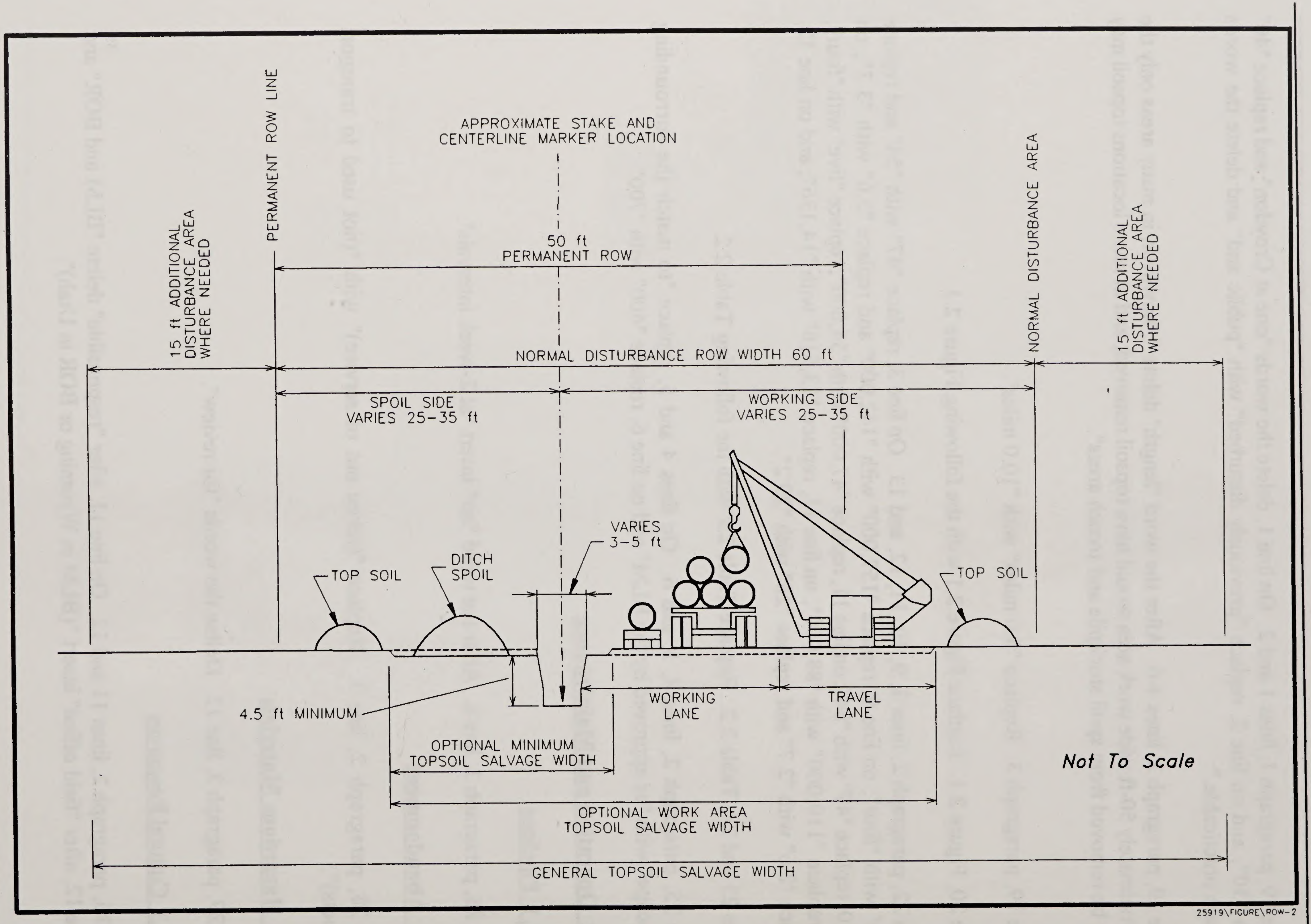

15 ft ADDITIONAL DISTURBANCE AREA WHERE NEEDED
PERMANENT ROW LINE
APPROXIMATE STAKE AND CENTERLINE MARKER LOCATION
50 ft PERMANENT ROW
NORMAL DISTURBANCE AREA
15 ft ADDITIONAL DISTURBANCE AREA WHERE NEEDED
NORMAL DISTURBANCE ROW WIDTH 60 ft
SPOIL SIDE VARIES 25–35 ft
WORKING SIDE VARIES 25–35 ft
VARIES 3–5 ft
TOP SOIL
DITCH SPOIL
TOP SOIL
4.5 ft MINIMUM
WORKING LANE
TRAVEL LANE
OPTIONAL MINIMUM TOPSOIL SALVAGE WIDTH
OPTIONAL WORK AREA TOPSOIL SALVAGE WIDTH
GENERAL TOPSOIL SALVAGE WIDTH
Not To Scale
25919\FIGURE\ROW-2

Figure 2.1 Pipeline Construction Area, Pioneer Pipe Line Expansion Project, 2000.

Table 2.2 Horizontal Bore/Directional Drill Sites, Pioneer Pipe Line Expansion Project, 2000.[1]

Feature Crossed	Bore (B) or Directional Drill (D)	Approximate Mile Post	Approximate Crossing Length (ft)
Washington Ave.	B	0	60
Carbon County Road 351	B	0	100
Interstate 80 (I-80)	B	1	570
Wyoming State Highway 76	B	1	90
Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR)	B	1	428
Penitentiary Road	B	6	86
Wyoming State Highway 71	B	8	146
UPRR	B	17	421
I-80	B	23	371
I-80	B	65	385
Table Rock Village Road	B	70	110
Bitter Creek Road	B	78	78
Black Butte Mine Road	B	84	243
I-80	B	84	371
Deadman Wash	B	87	100
Mine Haul Roads	B	88	120
Mine Haul Road	B	91	120
Mine Haul Road	B	93	120
Highway 371	B	100	70
Highway 191	B	117	348
UPRR	B	117	200
Killpecker Drive	B	118	93
Yellowstone Road	B	118	100
Foothills Boulevard	B	119	150
I-80 and Frontage Roads	B	124	573
UPRR	B	124	260
Highway 191	B	125	188
UPRR	B	126	260
UPRR	B	130	210
Green River	D	133	1,200

Table 2.2 (Continued)

Feature Crossed	Bore (B) or Directional Drill (D)	Approximate Mile Post	Approximate Crossing Length (ft)
East Teton Boulevard	B	133	142
Bridger Drive	B	134	64
South Dakota Street	B	134	66
Upland Way	B	134	66
West Teton Boulevard	B	135	77
Pennsylvania Boulevard	B	135	60
Hitching Post Dr.	B	135	63
Highway 530	B	137	247
Blacks Fork River East	D	149	600
Solvay Railroad Spur	B	149	70
Sweetwater County Road 85	B	154	80
I-80	B	162	591
U.S. Highway 30 and Highway 374	B	161	600
Sweetwater County Road 233	B	173	104
Blacks Fork River West	D	174	600
Lyman Road/County Road 231	B	186	61
Highway 412	B	187	204
Cultural Site	B	190	400
I-80	B	200	398
UPRR	B	204	200
Uinta County Road 180	B	209	80
Bear River	D	219	600
UPRR and city ditch	B	219	200
Highway 150	B	220	195
Yellow Creek Road	B	225	110
I-80 and Frontage Roads	B	229	607
UPRR	B	229	220
Lost Creek Road	B	252	80

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[1] Additional bore/drill locations may be identified for Utah portions of the pipeline.

Page 37, paragraph 1. After the first paragraph insert a new paragraph that reads:

> "Artifacts collected during project development would be curated at the University of Wyoming or the Utah State Field House of Natural History, depending upon the location of the collection."

2.1.7.8 Streams and Wetlands

Page 39, bullet 7, line 4. Delete the word "immediately".

Page 39, last bulleted item. After the last bulleted item, insert the following additional bulleted items:

- "Construction equipment would not be operated below the existing water surface except as follows.
  - Fording the stream at only location may occur; however, vehicles and equipment would not push or pull material along the streambed below the existing water level.
  - Work below the water which is essential for preparation of culvert bedding or footing installations would occur only to the extent that it does not create turbidity in excess of surface water standards or unnecessary stream channel disturbance.
  - Frequent fording would not occur in areas where extensive turbidity would be created.
- Temporary crossings, bridge supports, cofferdams, or other structures needed during the period of construction would be designed to handle all reasonable high flows that could be anticipated during the construction period. All structures would be completely removed from the stream channel at the conclusion of construction and the area restored to a natural appearance.
- Care would be taken to cause only the minimum necessary disturbance. Stream bank vegetation would be protected except where its removal is absolutely necessary for completion of the work.
  - Any vegetation, debris or other material removed during construction would be disposed of at some location out of the stream channel or adjacent wetland areas where it cannot reenter the channel during high stream flow or runoff events.
  - All cut and fill slopes that would not be protected with riprap would be revegetated with appropriate species to prevent erosion.
- All fill material would be placed and compacted and subsequently protected from erosion. Areas to be filled would be cleared of all vegetation, debris, and other materials that may weaken or damage the fill installation. Fill material would be from a non-streambed source that is free of fines (90% of material greater than 0.05 inches in diameter).
- Care would be taken to prevent petroleum products, chemicals, or other deleterious materials from entering the water. No fueling or routine maintenance of vehicles would occur within 100 yards of a water body, except in emergencies. In addition,

> all machinery would be steam cleaned prior to coming in contact with live water, so as not to wash off external petroleum products (grease, oil, fuel) in the stream. Staging areas would avoid riparian habitat and be located on upland areas."

2.1.7.14 Visual Resources

Page 46, paragraph 3, lines 3 and 4. Replace "Carlsbad Canyon (2.5Y 6/2) or a similar color" with the word "as".

2.2 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT REJECTED

Page 48, paragraph 3. Delete the last sentence "One alternative pipeline route is still under consideration for the minimization of conflicts with existing trona mines (see Map 2.4)."

2.4 SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Page 51, Table 2.4, row 4, column 2. Replace the word "No" with "Minimal potential".

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

3.1.1.3 Mineral Resources

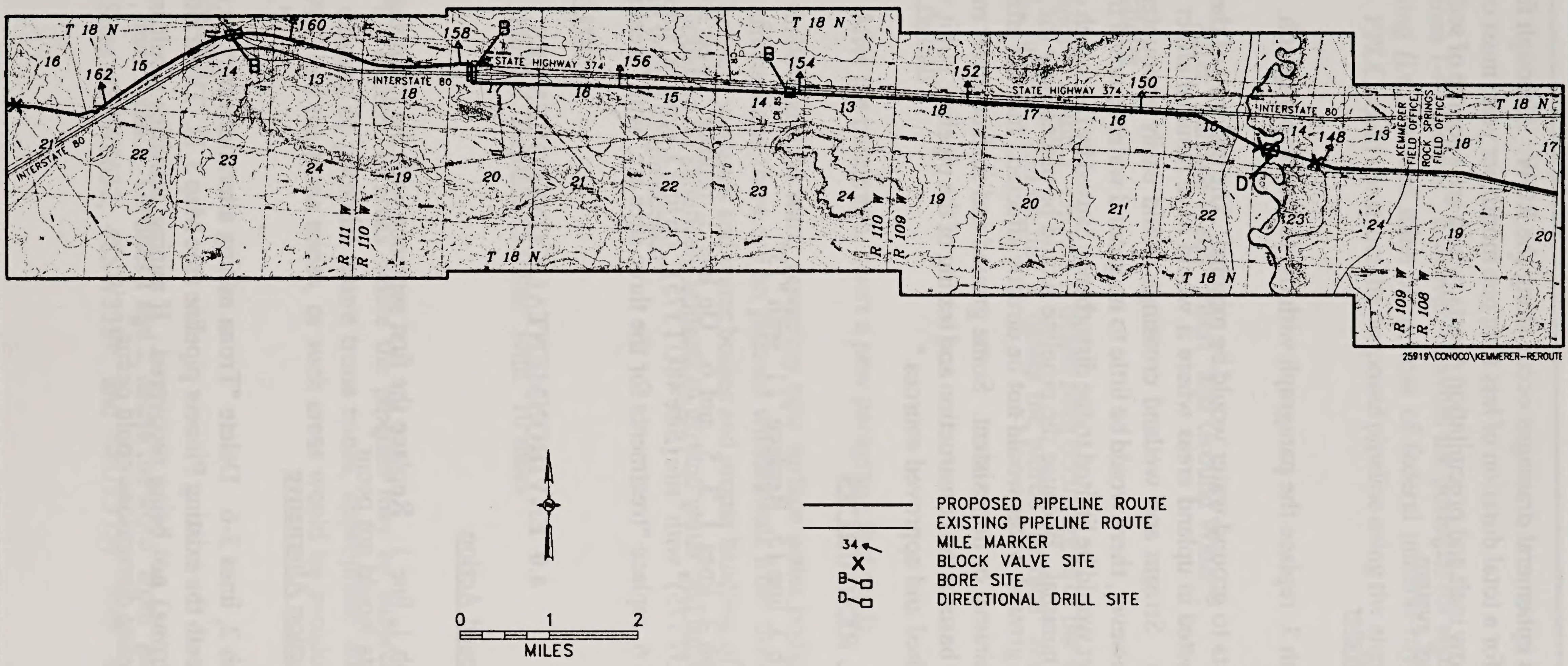
Page 56, paragraph 2, lines 11, 12, and 13. On lines 11 and 12, replace "may occur in some of these areas to avoid active trona mines that propose long wall mining. The alternative route would be located primarily" with "has occurred to avoid active trona mines that propose long wall mining, and this routing is now a part of the Proposed Action. The revised route was located".

Page 57, Map 3.1. Replace Map 3.1 with the following Map 3.1.

3.1.4.1 Surface Water

Page 59, paragraph 2, lines 3-6. Delete the sentences "Surface water quality is . . . local precipitation events." and insert the following, as a continuation of the paragraph and a new paragraph.

> "Surface water quality is variable and is often dependent upon stream channel conditions. Many of the soils in the area were formed under arid conditions from ocean and evaporate lake deposits and have high sodium and calcium salt contents. Different soils have different levels of salts. As a result, the surface water tends to have higher levels of dissolved solids than streams flowing through less salt laden terrains. Healthy streamside vegetation tends to reduce the rate of erosion and the level of salts within the water. Variations in streamside vegetation conditions and natural soil salt levels result in a wide range of water qualities throughout the area.



Map 3.1 Pipeline Route for Trona Mine Avoidance, Pioneer Pipe Line Expansion Project, 2000.

> Numerous ephemeral drainages occur along the ROW. Although for the most part they flow for a total duration of less than one month per year, most often in response to local snow melt and precipitation events, which are a source of sediments and salts to the water system."

3.1.4.2 Ground Water

Page 59, paragraph 3, replace the paragraph with the following paragraph.

> "The effects to ground water would be minimal. The majority of the pipeline would be constructed in upland areas where it would have minimal effect on the rates of infiltration. Stream and wetland crossings would easily encounter water-bearing layers. However, there would be little to no ground water removal from these areas, so the effect would be limited to the disturbance caused by the trench or bore hole and therefore, minimal. Because the pipeline would be placed near the surface, deeper sources of ground water would not be directly affected. Indirect effects would most likely be minimal or nonexistent. Some ground and surface water may be used on a temporary basis in the construction and testing of the pipeline, but it will be provided by established and approved sources."

3.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Page 80, paragraph 3, line 15. Replace "11" with "13".

Page 81, paragraph 1, lines 1, 3, 5, and 6. On line 1, replace "three sites (Sites 48SW6632, 48UT204, and 48UT375)" with "site (Site 48UT375)"; on line 3, replace "these sites" with "this site"; and on lines 5 and 6, replace "treatments for the three sites are" with "treatment for the site is".

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

4.1.1.2 The Proposed Action

Page 86, paragraph 1, line 1. Replace the first sentence with the following: "With the proposed route, these impacts would not occur."

4.1.1.3 The No Action Alternative

Page 86, paragraph 2, lines 3-6. Delete "Trona mining alterations may be necessary where trona mining occurs beneath the existing Pioneer pipeline (see Map 3.1). These alterations could result in federal minerals (trona) not being recovered. If mining activities result in subsidence along the existing route, pipeline disruptions could occur."

4.1.1.4 Mitigation

Page 86, paragraph 3, lines 1-4. Delete "; however, to avoid the potential for significant impacts to and/or from trona mining (i.e., revised mine plans, loss of federal mineral royalties, subsidence impacts to the pipeline). PPLC could construct the proposed pipeline using the alternate route shown on Map 3.1".

4.1.4 Surface Water

Page 89, heading 4.1.4. After "Surface Water" insert "and Ground Water"

4.1.4.1 Significance Criteria

Page 89, paragraph 4, lines 1, 2, and 3. On line 1, delete both occurrences of the word "surface"; on line 2, delete the word "surface"; and on line 3, delete the words "surface" and "of downstream users".

4.1.4.2 The Proposed Action

Page 90, paragraph 1. After the paragraph, insert a new paragraph that reads:

> "Because only shallow ground water resources near surface water bodies have the potential to be affected and there are no planned withdrawals from these area, the planned boring beneath wetlands and water bodies and proper handling of hazardous materials there would be no significant impacts to ground water and further ground water mitigation would be unnecessary."

4.3.2 The Proposed Action

Page 106, paragraph 1, line 11. Replace "5 miles" with "10 miles".

4.3.4 Mitigation

Page 108, paragraph 1. Delete "In areas where the pipeline may be subject to damage from subsidence caused by existing or potential future trona mines, appropriate mitigation would be developed between PPLC and the trona mines, or such areas would be avoided by the proposed pipeline. Additionally,".

4.4.2 The Proposed Action

Page 108, paragraph 1, lines 1 and 2. On lines 1 and 2, delete the word "from" and replace "to three archaeological sites (Sites 48SW6632, 48SW3389, and 48UT375)" with "archaeological site (Site 48UT375)".

Page 109, paragraph 1, line 5. Replace "Sites 48SW6632, 48SW3389, and 48UT375" with "Site 48UT375".

4.4.4 Mitigation

Page 110, paragraph 1, lines 2, 5, and 6. On line 2, replace "Sites 48SW3389, 48SW6632, and 48UT375" with "Site 48UT375" and on lines 5 and 6, replace "the section of the proposed pipeline route from Westvaco Road to Mountain View and at other locations" with "various pipeline segments".

APPENDIX B:

RECLAMATION PLAN

Pages B-13 through B-16, Tables B-4.1 through B-4.4. Replace the tables with the following revised tables.

Table B-4.1 Seed Mixture for Big Sagebrush and Other Upland Communities--Includes Saline Communities.[1]

Species	Seeding Rate (PLS/acre)[2]
Western wheatgrass (Arriba)	5.48
Thickspike wheatgrass (Critana)	3.42
Indian ricegrass (Nezpar)	3.20
Canby bluegrass (Canbar)	0.49
Sandberg bluegrass	0.49
Bottlebrush squirreltail	0.78
Yarrow (white)	0.02
Fringed sagebrush	0.01
Shadscale	0.70
Gardner's saltbush	0.68
Total	15.27

[1] This seed mix may be modified based on site-specific conditions, the identification of additional useful species for rapid site stabilization, species success in past revegetation efforts, and seed availability and cost. This mixture, with supplement plantings of juniper seedlings, would also be used to revegetate sagebrush/juniper communities.

[2] PLS/acre = pounds of pure live seed per acre; alternative seeding rates may be applied in some areas as deemed appropriate by the BLM.

Table B-4.2 Seed Mixture for Alkali Lowland Communities.[1]

Species	Seeding Rate (PLS/acre)[2]
Alkali sacaton	0.80
Alkali grass (Nuttall)	0.23
Slender wheatgrass (Pryor)	7.24
Basin wildrye (Trailhead)	4.05
Indian ricegrass (Nezpar)	6.22
Gardner's saltbush (Mt. Origin)	0.79
Total[3]	19.33

[1] This seed mix may be modified based on site-specific conditions, the identification of additional useful species for rapid site stabilization, species success in past revegetation efforts, and seed availability and cost. This mix is intended to be broadcast seeded, and rock mulches may be used to facilitate development of suitable sized areas of bare ground for plover nesting.

[2] PLS/acre = pounds of pure live seed per acre; alternative seeding rates may be applied in some areas as deemed appropriate by the BLM.

[3] Reflects total broadcast rate. Mix can be drilled at seeding rates ranging from 12 to 15 PLS/acre.

Table B-4.3 Seed Mixture for Shrub-Dominated Riparian Communities.[1]

Species	Seeding Rate (PLS/acre)[2]
Basin wildrye (Trailhead)	2.20
Streambank wheatgrass (Sodar)	2.20
Nebraska sedge	0.66
Alkali sacaton	0.22
Tufted hairgrass	0.33
Bulrush (*Scirpus maritimus alka*)	1.10
Northern sweetvetch	0.55
Golden currant	0.44
Silver buffaloberry	2.20
Wood's rose	3.30
Total	13.20

[1] This seed mix may be modified based on site-specific conditions, the identification of additional useful species for rapid site stabilization, species success in past revegetation efforts, and seed availability and cost.

[2] PLS/acre = pounds of pure live seed per acre; alternative seeding rates may be applied in some areas as deemed appropriate by the BLM.

Table B-4.4 Seed Mixture for Stabilized Sand Dune Communities.[1]

Species	Seeding Rate (PLS/acre)[2]
Prairie sandreed (Goshen)	0.90
Bluebunch wheatgrass (Secar)	3.62
Sand dropseed	0.05
Indian ricegrass (Nexpar)	3.62
Needle-and-thread grass	4.07
Basin wildrye (Trailhead)	2.03
Globemallow gooseberryleaf	0.45
White yarrow	0.04
Blue fax (Appar)	0.45
Spiny hopsage	0.68
Total	15.91

[1] This seed mix may be modified based on site-specific conditions, the identification of additional useful species for rapid site stabilization, species success in past revegetation efforts, and seed availability and cost.

[2] PLS/acre = pounds of pure live seed per acre; alternative seeding rates may be applied in some areas as deemed appropriate by the BLM.